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VLADIVOSTOK SUMMIT: ADDITIONAL COMMENT, REACTION



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Soviet Union

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VLADIVOSTOK SUMMIT: ADDITIONAL COMMENT, REACTION

PRE-SUMMIT ASSESSMENTS:

TASS Correspondent Anichkin

Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 22 Nov 74 L

[Text] Vladivostok November 23 TASS--TASS special correspondent Oleg Anichkin reports:

A Soviet-American working meeting of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev with President of the United States Gerald Ford begins today in the area of Vladivostok. This new Soviet-American summit meeting is held after the change of leadership in the United States, as a result of which Gerald Ford became president of the United States. This determines a great significance of the coming meeting, of the discussion of various aspects of relations between the two countries, whose basis was set in May, 1972, during the visit of the United States president to Moscow and was developed in 1973 and 1974.

After becoming president of the United States last August, Gerald Ford stated that the United States will preserve continuity in the foreign policy. He said that this policy that made it possible to achieve peace and lay down the foundations for peace in future will be continued. At a joint meeting of both chambers of the Congress, the President expressed his striving to continue the line at detente and pointed out that he sees no alternative in relations with the Soviet Union except positive and peaceful mutual relations.

This statement of the United States President was welcomed in the Soviet Union. "We received with satisfaction the statement of President Ford about his personal intention and the intention of his government to continue the course at further development of relations between the two countries," Leonid Brezhnev said late in September of this year. He pointed out that "there are now good prospects for continuing what was started successfully in new specific acts of cooperation in various fields in the interests of the peoples of both countries and universal peace."

Over the past 2 years, the development of Soviet-American relations and cooperation between the two countries takes place in various fields--in science and technology, medicine and health services, space exploration, environmental protection and culture.

All this does not mean, however, that there are no longer any enemies of relaxation and cooperation with the Soviet Union in the United States. These figures express all kinds of doubts and make grim predictions. Some of them say, for instance, that the limit of detente was already reached and that there is nowhere to go. Others start debates as to who will gain most from detente and try to prove that the Soviet Union will get more advantages. They on purpose overlook the fact that the process of detente has no limit and is, above all, for the benefit of universal peace, of entire mankind.

Despite attempts of some American conservative politicians to hamper the improvement of Soviet-American relations, this process continues. The President of the United States attaches a great importance to the coming meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the area of Vladivostok. During his recent press conference in Phoenix, Arizona, he said that the United States has good relations and good agreements with the Soviet Union. We are striving to widen relaxation in relations with the Soviet Union, he said.

Further improvement of Soviet-American relations, the deepening of the process of detente is beneficial not only for the Soviet and American peoples, but for the entire mankind. Detente has become the dominant factor in present-day international relations which improves the international climate.

Sergey Losev Commentary

Moscow in English to North America 0100 GMT 23 Nov 74 L

[Text] At a news conference before his Soviet visit, President Ford said that the United States wanted to continue and develop the policy of detente in relations with the Soviet Union. He expressed the hope that the meeting at Vladivostok would help to lay a broad foundation for agreements in the second phase of the talks on limiting strategic armaments and, he felt, would create more favorable conditions for reaching such an agreement.

State secretary Kissinger, talking to newsmen accompanying the President, expressed the view that the changes are more than equal that during next year's Soviet-American summit in Washington the United States and the Soviet Union will be able to conclude a long term agreement on limiting strategic armaments, a document that will extend up to 1985.

This country, for its part, is convinced that it is necessary and indeed quite possible to proceed along the road of limiting the strategic armaments race. The Soviet leaders have repeatedly pointed out that the lessening of international tension are two contradictory processes which cannot develop (?long) side by side. [sentence as heard] We here are for achieving an agreement that would rule out the further race of strategic armaments, both in quantity and in quality. We are working for the two sides to come to an agreement on maximum restraint in building up their strategic armaments.

In connection with the summit meeting in Vladivostok, hostile activities have been stepped up in America by the foes of lessening tension and developing Soviet-American relations. The circles linked with the military industrial complex are projecting false accusations claiming that the Soviet Union is not fulfilling its commitments taken under the interim agreement on limiting strategic offensive armaments. For instance, Republic Senator James McClure stated on November 20th, last Wednesday, that he had what he claimed was irrefutable evidence of Soviet violations of the interim agreement. But these concoctions have already been denied by the Soviet Union and by an official representative of the Pentagon.

Deputy Soviet Defence Minister, General Tolubko, who is commander in chief of the country's rocket forces, stated a few days ago that the Soviet Union is strictly adhering to the interim agreement. Since 1972 we have not equipped a single new silo for a land-based missile launcher, the general said, and we haven't tested any new intercontinental mobile system. He observed that the accusations leveled against the Soviet Union were aimed at, first, stirring up mistrust in the world in the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Government and, second, to justify in the eyes of the Americans the appropriation, allegedly as a countering measure, of massive funds for the United States' military needs.

(?He) [word indistinct] said that the foes of lessening tension had also slandered Soviet policies before the three previous United States-Soviet summits. Yet at those meetings in May 1972, June 1973, and in the summer of 1974 a reliable foundation was laid to improve relations between the two great powers and to limit the arms race.

More and more Americans are coming to feel that it is high time to put an end to a further and senseless stockpiling of nuclear weapons. This can practically not be used, and they are sufficient in number to destroy not only a potential foe but the whole world again and again. The magazine BUSINESS WEEK feels that the Pentagon should reexamine the goals of American military policy and what is needed to achieve those goals. After that, the Pentagon should count up how many men and weapons it needs to create the necessary material security. The magazine points out further that the Pentagon should ask for only what is necessary and cancel the rest. This would result in a realistic budget.

Now judging from the statements of Senators Buckley, Jackson and McClure, it would seem that the Soviet Union is more interested in the success of SALT-II than the United States. Yet the growing economic difficulties confront America with the priority task of seeking real ways and means for reducing the arms burden and lessening international tension. Without this, practical steps in cutting military spending are out of the question. Professor (Melvin), a United States economist, has pointed out that the Pentagon's spending was highly instrumental in making the present-day inflation reality, an inflation which is undermining America's finances and is pushing down the living standards of millions of Americans.

Despite the great difficulties and obstacles on the way to a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive armaments, there now exist real opportunities for progress towards this noble goal. These opportunities must be fully used to make an agreement extending up to 1985 a reality. That would be in the interests of peace, the principles of mutual interest, and would not impair the security of the two sides.

USSR 'U.S. Institute' Official

Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 23 Nov 74 L

[Commentary by Yevgeniy Shershnev, assistant director of the Moscow Institute for U.S. Studies]

[Text] There have been three Soviet-American summits since 1972. The summits have resulted in a series of fundamental treaties and agreements and major positive developments in bilateral relations and in political, economic and other fields. Moreover, in May of 1973, the governments of the two countries set themselves an unprecedented objective in the history of relations between countries having different social systems; namely, to insure that the process of the improvement of their relations should become irreversible. They did so taking into consideration the level of understanding already achieved and the general state of relations between the two countries.

Soviet-American relations, just as the international situation as a whole still does not diminish the significance of the positive changes that have taken place in them [as heard]. Rather, it gives new force to these developments.

Obviously, regular contacts and understanding between the two countries have served to contain international conflicts and to prevent them from growing into global confrontations. Positive developments in the world since 1972 have paved the way for progress toward mutually advantageous economic ties between countries having different social and economic systems. Hundreds of United States firms are now doing business with the Soviet Union or negotiating possible contracts with the Soviet organizations. Some have signed big contracts, although in the past they had no experience in dealing with the Soviet Union. The chairman of the board of directors of General Motors, Richard Gerstenberg, estimates that the United States exports to the Soviet Union will reach \$9 billion a year in the second half of the seventies. Soviet economists share this view.

The understanding reached between the Soviet Union and the United States in the past 3 years or so is also felt in the Soviet Union's economic ties with other Western countries. A recent example is the understanding reached between the Soviet Union and Federal Germany and the actual volume of trade between them. This year trade between the two countries will show an increase of about 50 percent and will be worth more than \$2.5 billion. An even more significant development is the agreement of October to establish industrial cooperation between Soviet organizations and West German firms.

Now all this goes to show that the prevailing tendency in international relations is an active quest for all-round cooperation and better understanding. Now that to the acute political, military and social problems of individual countries must be added such problems as those of energy and food as well as currency problems and others, there is a special need for cooperation among the leading countries.

The fruitful summit meetings that have taken place and others to follow them (served to enrich) relations between countries and to advance toward more comprehensive international cooperation. There is every reason to believe that the working meeting between President Ford and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev will have made a contribution to this process which will be important both to the people of the Soviet Union and America and also to all the nations of the world.

Yuriy Kornilov Commentary

Moscow in German to Austria 1936 GMT 21 Nov 74 G

[Text] Esteemed listeners, a meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, and U.S. President Gerald Ford will take place in Vladivostok on 23 and 24 November. In the (judgment) of the broad international public the new Soviet-American summit meeting will be an important chapter in the annals of the present international relations. This is inevitable, our commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes.

It is generally known that the strengthening of the change in the interstate relations is of especially great importance for maintaining the principle of peaceful coexistence in the international arena, for which the Soviet Union is consistently and unerringly struggling, and for an improvement in relations between the USSR and the United States. Thanks to three Soviet-American summit meetings [several words indistinct] character of these relations (not) confrontation but peaceful cooperation. Another contribution to this work is to be made now, so that the improvement in Soviet-American relations will entail a stable character in these relations despite the difference of social systems and ideologies of the two countries.

Many commentators are looking back at the distance covered, assessing the development of Soviet-American relations, and are justified in stating that the signing of the documents is of fundamental significance for the bases of relations between the USSR and the United States--the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war as well as [words indistinct] the limitation of strategic arms are particularly important milestones on this road. The role of these documents and agreements actually cannot be assessed highly enough, today, when the world spends more than \$250 billion for the arms race [words indistinct].

The Soviet Union, which incessantly abides by the peace program of the 24th CPSU Congress, fights consistently for the limitation of the arms race and for disarmament and, in so doing uses the lofty platform of the United Nations and the bilateral contacts with states having different social systems, including the United States. The Soviet Union advocates the attainment of such a Soviet-American agreement on a strategic arms limitation which would [word indistinct] the continued arms race with these weapons in terms of quantity and quality. In this respect [words indistinct] condition that any agreement will be in keeping with the principles of mutuality.

On his part, during his speech during a news conference in Phoenix, Arizona, President Gerald Ford expressed the hope that it will be possible at the new Soviet-American summit meeting to create a broader basis for the second phase of the talks on strategic arms limitation. The successful implementation of the Soviet peace program offers new, favorable possibilities for the enlargement of contacts between countries having different social systems in economics, science, and culture. This is fully confirmed by the development of the Soviet-American relations.

It will suffice to recall the following: 3 years ago the goods turnover between the Soviet Union and the United States was still on the level of \$200 million; it will, by all indications, reach nearly \$1 billion this year. In trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States such a promising form of cooperation for the joint implementation of long term, large projects on a compensation basis is being sought [words indistinct]. A vivid example of this is the \$20 billion agreement on the construction of a large chemical combine in the Soviet Union and on mutual fertilizer deliveries.

It goes without saying that trade is a mutual, and not an unequal, matter. Its further development is being impeded by artificially erected discriminating obstacles, barriers that still exist in the United States. Many respected politicians of the United States, representatives of the business world and public opinion decidedly advocate the earliest possible elimination of these barriers. I am convinced that what had been [word indistinct] in our business relations in the past could be eliminated; we could make speedier headway, and this is in line with the interests of the United States and of Soviet Union, Donald (?Kendall), chairman of the [word indistinct] society and advisor of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Association, recently said in Moscow. [passage indistinct]

We are optimists, and believe the course of events and the realization of the concrete interests will bring about the conclusion that the future of the relations on the road of their overall, mutually advantageous development serves the interests of present and future generations, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech in Washington. We are convinced that, relying on the strengthening of mutual confidence, we can continuously move ahead. What we want is for the further development of our relations to serve a maximum [word indistinct] and, beyond that, assume an irreversible character.

Dear listeners, the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Vladivostok is being assessed in Washington as an ideal opportunity for confirming America's loyalty to the idea of detente, regardless of [remainder indistinct].

Radio Peace and Progress Commentary

Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 22 Nov 74 L

[unattributed commentary]

[Text] On the 23d and 24th of November, near Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East, a working meeting will be held between Leonid Brezhnev and Gerald Ford. This event is attracting very great attention all over the world. This is the fourth top-level Soviet-American meeting in the last 3 years. Altogether the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and President Ford signify a radical turn in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, a turn from confrontation and the cold war toward peaceful coexistence and businesslike cooperation. The main significance of the document entitled "The Basis of Mutual Relations Between the USSR and the United States," signed in May 1972, is that the United States recognized that a nuclear war was impermissible and recognized the bankruptcy of the policy from positions of strength, and officially agreed to cooperate with the USSR in order to prevent war. This was a significant achievement for the Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, followed by the Soviet Union. It was the start of a restructuring of the entire system of world relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This was followed by Soviet-American treaties to restrain the strategic armaments and prevent a nuclear war. All these treaties led to significant changes in the international climate. The process of relaxing international tension created favorable conditions to carry out the Soviet peace program, in particular liquidating the more dangerous hotbeds of war.

It was this new condition that made it possible to put an end to the protracted war in Vietnam and prevented the fourth Arab-Israeli war from transforming into a dangerous international conflict. It should be stressed here that Soviet-American cooperation in various spheres does not in any way signify ideological reconciliation with imperialism or any manner of deviation from the internationalist foreign policy course of the Soviet Union aimed at supporting the national liberation struggle of the nations. More than that, the years that have passed have shown that the Soviet Union is using the positive changes in relations with the United States to increase its all-round support of the world revolutionary process, to help the national liberation movement and to create conditions in which the success would be insured of the struggle for a just solution of complex international problems.

A good example of this is the Middle East. In October of last year, as a result of the stubborn refusal by Israel to liberate occupied Arab territory, a serious armed conflict erupted. The adventurist actions of Israel which were supported from overseas created a danger that this conflict would come out of control, and this situation truly tested the effectiveness of the Soviet-American agreement on preventing international conflicts. The (?consecutive) position of the Soviet Union in support of the legitimate demands of the Arab countries made it possible to put through the Security Council a joint Soviet-American resolution on a ceasefire which put an end to the warring and mapped out the ways toward a just solution in the Middle East.

In the future it was possible to achieve agreement on troop disengagement on the Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula. This could have become a step toward an all-encompassing political solution. The joint action of the Soviet Union and the Arab countries for establishing a just peace in the Middle East made it impossible for the Israeli aggressors to carry out their intentions to annex occupied Arab territory. And although Israel continues to ignore fulfillment of UN resolutions on the Middle East, Israel itself is becoming more and more isolated in the international arena.

This was again demonstrated during discussions of the Palestinian problem at the present session of the General Assembly. The overwhelming majority of the delegates stated that Israel was illegally occupying captured Arab territories, and that no one could refuse the Palestinian Arabs the right to self-determination, including the right to their own statehood. The speech made at the session by the leader of the Palestinian Arabs, Yasir 'Arafat, was met with great attention.

So we see a positive change in the relations of broad public opinion toward the Palestinian problem, without the solution of which there cannot be a full solution of the Middle East problem.

There seems to be a very definite evolution in the approach to this problem by the United States also, which is becoming to doubt the expediency of blind support for any demands made by Israel. A few days ago President Ford said in an interview for the UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine that the Middle East problem was very serious and that a peaceful solution is very necessary. It should be clear to all, he said, that we cannot continue indefinitely dealing with very unstable relations between the countries of this region or to continue ignoring the legitimate interests of the people of Palestine.

So in this manner, by improving Soviet-American relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union is trying to make maximum use of these relations in order to support the just struggle of the peoples for their emancipation.

IZVESTIYA Observer Vikentiy Matveyev

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 74 Morning Edition p 4 L

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev: "The Logic of Life: The Relaxation of Tension and Soviet-American Relations"]

[Text] One Western journalist has compared the political effect of the summit meetings and contacts between the statesmen of countries representing different social systems with the action of warm atmospheric currents on mountain valleys, which show green in the wake of the streams flowing down from the glaciers as spring and then summer come.

It is precisely such meetings and contacts which have set in motion and activated the process of businesslike intercourse, political consultations and exchange of opinions at different levels between states with different social systems.

It is sufficient just to take a look at the meetings and contacts held in the last few months between leading personalities of a number of socialist and capitalist countries to be persuaded of the scope and the scale of the positive shifts which have taken place in international relations. These involve changes which are not limited to the framework of a single continent but are truly global in character.

The development of Soviet-American relations has attracted and continues to attract much attention in the world. The announcement of the new Soviet-American summit meeting--between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gerald Ford, U.S. President, on 23 and 24 November near Vladivostok--has resulted in a mass of commentaries, as was expected.

The very fact that an understanding has been reached about such a meeting is evidence that President G. Ford's statements soon after arriving in the White House, about the continuity of U.S. foreign policy as far as detente was concerned, are being given practical embodiment, since the continuation of summit contacts, which accords with that aim, is necessary in order to seek further ways and means of contributing to that important process.

In the United States and certain other countries some personalities and commentators have raised their voices to express "doubts" and "uncertainty" about the durability and stability of the turn which has been achieved in relations between the United States and the USSR in recent years. Some people have tried to portray this shift as something of a kind which could be weakened if not annulled by circumstances and factors having effectively nothing to do with the actual sphere of Soviet-American relations.

Those who have argued this way have either failed to understand or pretended not to understand the essential nature of the changes for the better which have occurred in relations between our two countries, and indeed not only between them but in the world political climate in general. These changes are fundamentally the outcome of important objective causes. The main area in which the interests of the Soviet, American and all other peoples coincide is the preservation and strengthening of peace. That is the imposing foundation on which our country and the United States, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, are building their relations--relations which constitute an organic element in the restructuring of international relations which has begun in the form of turning away from the cold war toward the seeking of political solutions to international problems by all countries and governments involved, the organization of equal, businesslike cooperation, the elimination of dangerous confrontation between opposing military and political groupings and the task of making detente irreversible.

The CPSU and Soviet state are guided in their vigorous foreign political activity by the vital interests of the peoples, and they stress the need for measures and steps to be taken which will lead to the reduction and elimination of the greatest threat to mankind--the threat of thermonuclear war. That is why the most authoritative statements from our side are saying that there must be no pauses in the process of relaxing tension.

Life does not stand still. The world is in a state of perpetual motion from the viewpoint of the social, economic and other processes underway on the different continents. Experience shows that even major internal changes can occur in a number of countries within comparatively short periods of time. New questions emerge which require examination, and these are often related directly to the cardinal problem of our time--the problem of war and peace.

To condemn the process of relaxing tension to mark time under these conditions means losing what has been gained through persistent efforts, and losing something which opens new horizons for mankind and enables it to progress toward the consolidation of the foundations of peace and security.

Insuring the uninterrupted progress and dynamism of the detente process demands, in turn, regular summit meetings and contacts following the good practice established in recent years. The fact that the working summit is being held in Vladivostok prior to next year's planned new official visit to the United States by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is appraised around the world as evidence of the two countries' desire to give new impetus and a new spur right now to the process of detente in the international arena.

The New York TIMES wrote recently in this connection that the development of Soviet-American relations "will influence world trade, the future of detente, the role of Congress in foreign policy and the conflict in the Near East..." Curiously the newspaper mentioned among the foreign policy problems world trade and also some aspects of the U.S. internal political situation.

Further improvement of the international climate indeed cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on interstate economic relations. "Relaxation of tension," the New York POST observed on 29 October, "has produced a colossal growth in trade between East and West..." The newspaper pointed out that a large number of companies and firms recently polled in the United States unanimously affirmed that none of them had met with serious opposition to their trading with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries from their stockholders or from the public at large.

Thus a logical chain extends into the internal political sphere insofar as the latter relates to the attitudes of the broad public in the United States and other countries where, even quite recently, the concept of "peaceful coexistence" was considered almost "subversive."

Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during the recent sessions devoted to various aspects of the relaxation of tension in relations between the USSR and United States, U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger said: "Efforts aimed at achieving constructive relations with the Soviet Union are being made neither solely on behalf of the administration nor on behalf of one party but rather reflect the desire of the vast majority of the American people for an easing of international tension."

The speakers at these sessions drew attention to the stability and breadth of the existing relations and also the constant and intensive consultations between the leaders of the two countries as traits of this process which are a source of the greatest satisfaction.

It is true that we have not gotten by without certain attempts at a random interpretation of this process. The favorite hobby of those circles which have been trying to create a lack of confidence in possibilities for developing the process of relaxation has been to allege that the Soviet Union is trying to get certain "one-sided advantages" out of it.

It should be said right away that the attempts to pose the "question"--who stands to gain more and who stands to gain less from relaxation?--may be evidence of a mercenary-minded approach to something which by its very nature can have nothing in common with such a "concept." [paragraph continues]

Relaxation of international tension is a process which signifies the alleviation of the threat of nuclear conflict and which leads to cooperation among all interested governments in the sphere of constructive policy. It is not a particular state or group of states which benefit from the development of this process, but all peoples and all countries.

As for allegations about the "economic motives" behind our country's interestedness in the process of relaxation, the authors of such concoctions are on shaky ground. It caves in as soon as it comes into contact with the real facts. It is not the socialist countries but the world of capitalism which is experiencing increasing economic and financial difficulties in the heart of its economy. All realistically-minded politicians in the West, not to mention representatives of the business world, are talking about the desirability and necessity of developing trade and economic ties with the socialist states, not least because this is dictated by the vital interests of the Western countries themselves.

We are prepared to further expand these ties on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and respect for the sovereign rights and interests of each of the sides. L.I. Brezhnev spoke thus recently about the possibilities of developing Soviet-American trade when he addressed a group of representatives of the U.S. administration and business world in the Kremlin. This statement met with understanding on their part.

Who is going to deny that in recent years trade and economic ties between our country and the United States have been developing on just such a healthy and promising basis? Of course the possibilities for expanding these ties are as large as they can be when you consider the proportionate economic importance of the two states.

The course toward relaxation already has many assets of the sort which enrich international life with new content and correspond to the fundamental interests of all peoples. Understandably the question of the further course in the strategic arms limitation talks between the two countries is where the world's chief interest lies is connected with the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting.

Our country wants both sides to agree to display maximum restraint in the development of their strategic weapons. We are for an understanding which would prevent a further strategic arms race both quantitatively and qualitatively on condition that the principles of mutuality and no damage to our security are observed.

The logic of events raises with increasing insistency the question of the need for concrete measures in the field of real disarmament.

"The main question," James Reston wrote at the end of June in the New York TIMES, "is how to seize by threat an arms race which annually costs countries more than \$220 billion and promotes the growth of inflation...."

The American press points to the widespread feeling in U.S. Congress in favor of reductions in the inflated Pentagon budgets. Some people across the ocean are trying to make out that our country is not prepared to reciprocate. Yet it was the Soviet Union which proposed in the United Nations a 10 percent joint reduction of military budgets by the Security Council permanent member countries, including the USSR and United States, in order that part of the savings might go to help the developing countries in the improvement of their economies. There may be other methods of coordinated military budget reduction. This is an urgent problem and it must be resolved not unilaterally but on an international basis.

The Soviet people state with legitimate satisfaction that the peace program advanced by the 24th CPSU Congress has become in modern international relations a precise reference point for efforts and actions which permit the achievement of increasingly significant advances in the foreign policy sphere in the vital interests of people-- efforts and actions which are inseparable from the struggle to uphold and strengthen the foundations of general peace and security. This is the source of new energy and new strength for the solution of the urgent tasks on which the people's peaceful present and future depend.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Correspondent

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Nov 74 p 3 L

[Special correspondent V. Soldatov article: "Summit-Level Contacts"]

[Excerpts] Vladivostok--Personal meetings between political and state figures from various countries have always been most essential factor in diplomacy. It would hardly be an exaggeration to state that in our time, when changes in the world are happening more rapidly than ever before, the significance of such contacts has grown immeasurably. Summit-level dialog is characteristic of Soviet foreign policy, which is consistent and dynamic. In the course of such dialogs consultations are held, the positions of the sides involved are clarified, and the foundations for future understandings are laid. Meetings which examine a very broad range of questions give a new impetus to the policy now known in all languages as the relaxation of international tension.

An agreement to hold regular yearly contacts at summit level exists between the Soviet Union and the United States, as between our country and other states. At the same time, there are also unscheduled meetings when the sides involved are convinced they would be useful and consider them necessary. The meeting in the Vladivostok area between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Gerald Ford is such a meeting.

A change of administration in the United States is often accompanied by a new approach on the part of the President and his Cabinet toward important domestic and foreign policy questions. When taking office, President Ford voiced his aspiration to continue to pursue a policy of detente and improve relations with the Soviet Union. "I solemnly promise the Soviet Union," President Ford said at a joint session of both chambers of Congress, "continuity with respect to our fidelity to the course pursued in the last 3 years. Our duty to the peoples of our two countries and to the whole of mankind is to continue to endeavor to live and, where possible, to cooperate in peace...." President Ford has spoken in the same vein since.

The Soviet side reacted favorably to President Ford's intention to develop cooperation with our country. At a dinner in honor of a Hungarian party and government delegation, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations resulting from the two sides' constructive efforts in recent years is rated highly in the Soviet Union. We therefore reacted with satisfaction to President Gerald Ford's statement about his own and his administration's intention to continue the course aimed at further developing relations between our countries in the same direction. We for our part have told the President that we stand for the maintenance of contacts with a view to strengthening peace, mutual trust, and good neighborliness between our countries."

These kinds of contacts at the summit level--in addition to conventional contacts through diplomatic channels--will be conducted in the Vladivostok region. Personal acquaintance with one's partner and face-to-face conversation, so to speak, are essential for statesmen representing not only different countries but also states with different socioeconomic systems.

Relaxation of international tension is an objective process with a logic of its own which cannot be disregarded by a responsible statesman. It is conditioned by many important factors, primarily the peoples' aspiration for peace and the impossibility of resolving disputes by any other means than negotiation if one wants to keep on the rails of common sense. But an understanding on the part of statesmen of the fruitfulness of detente and a conviction of this on their part play a role of considerable importance in cooperation among states and in creating an atmosphere of trust.

It is no secret that there are circles in the United States desirous of throwing a wrench in the works of detente and preventing further progress in Soviet-U.S. relations. These circles are attempting to make the further development of these relations conditional upon various terms which the Soviet Union must allegedly meet before these circles will "acknowledge the sincerity" of our intentions. Sincerity is judged not by words but primarily by actions. The actions of the Soviet Union, which is persistently implementing its peace program, have gained the acknowledgement both of the broad public and of governments. They are also embodied in the substantial improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations.

The U.S. press has already noted that with the change of the president these circles stepped up their activity, which, using American terminology can quite justly be called subversive. In particular, persistent attempts are being made to multiply the differences which exist between our countries--differences which are inevitable because of the exceptional complexity of the problems to be solved. Attempts to intimidate the broad mass of Americans and sow doubts about the validity of the very idea of detente are also continuing.

Happily for the peoples of both countries--and not only for them--the situation facing these circles is quite different from what it was 10 or even 5 years ago. "The efforts to achieve more constructive relations with the Soviet Union are not being undertaken on behalf of just the administration or just one party," H. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state, said recently at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings. "They reflect the desire of the overwhelming majority of the American people for the easing of international tension."

The results of the on-going dialog between the Soviet Union and the United States in recent years can already be characterized not only by a general concept such as improved relations but also by real concrete achievements. These include primarily the 160 or so agreements between our countries relating to the most diverse fields of cooperation. Relying on the basic principles governing relations between the USSR and the United States, the sides have made a contribution to lessening the threat of thermonuclear war. The understanding reached in this field form a real basis for further progress in limiting strategic arms.

Agreements on exchanges of experience and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States now embrace the most diverse fields, bringing benefit not only to the peoples of both countries but also to world scientific progress. [paragraph continues]

From space, where Soviet and U.S. astronauts are to make a joint flight next year, to the comprehensive study of heart disease, the prevention of environmental pollution, and many other fields of science and technology--such is the broad range of our joint efforts, which serve humane objectives and constitute a real contribution to mankind's peaceful progress. Economic relations are also developing, although not at a rate matching the economic potential of the Soviet Union and the United States. Many American businessmen, including prominent ones, fully appreciate the advantages of trade with Soviet organizations.

Like other forms of cooperation, trade presupposes mutual benefit. Relations between the USSR and the United States are also built on this basis. The only people attempting to disregard this fact are those who live by old concepts or those pursuing narrowly selfish political objectives of their own. Economic relations between our countries are broadening and cannot fail to broaden because this is in the interests of both our peoples. Economics has always gone hand in hand with politics, and success in one field opens up prospects in the other.

POST-SUMMIT ASSESSMENTS:

IZVESTIYA Correspondent Sturua

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 74 Morning Edition p 3 L

[Dispatch by special correspondent M. Sturua: "An Important New Milestone"]

[Text] The Vladivostok area, 25 November--For 2 days--23 and 24 November--the attention of the entire world has been focused on the Vladivostok region where a working meeting has been taking place between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford. Quite indisputably it has completely dominated all international events in raising the hopes of the overwhelming majority of people on earth, despite the ill-intentioned grumbling of a few professional skeptics.

Now the results of the working meeting are known. The hopes of people of good will have been justified and the skeptics have been shamed, as on many previous occasions. The results of the meeting have been fixed in the joint Soviet-American communique and the joint Soviet-American statement. From the press center the good news has gone out to all corners of the earth. The Soviet Union and the United States have confirmed their determination to continue to develop their relations in the direction determined by the fundamental joint decisions and the basic treaties and agreements concluded between the two states in recent years.

As is clear from the communique, particular attention was paid during the talks the pivotal direction of Soviet-American relations: measures to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to halt the arms race. As has been made known to your correspondent, this problem was discussed for 5 hours on 23 November and for 2-1/2 hours the following day. The talks took place in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding and were suffused with the constructive aspiration on the part of the two countries to strengthen and further develop relations of peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the United States and to insure progress in the settlement of unresolved international problems in the interests of maintaining and strengthening peace. Despite the fact that key problems of particular complexity were discussed at this businesslike meeting, an atmosphere of frankness and communicability was established, as the representatives of the two countries noted with particular satisfaction, which made it possible to achieve many important positive results.

Since both documents adopted as a result of the working meeting are published in the current IZVESTIYA, there is no need to repeat their content in this reportage. But I would like nevertheless to draw the reader's attention to one aspect, and that is the optimistic purposefulness for the future and the long term approach to the most vital problems of today--the problems of war and peace. Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by L. I. Brezhnev, President Ford said: "It seems to me we have made considerable substantial progress in the last 24 hours." He was thinking precisely of these problems, and in particular the question of concluding the working out of a new agreement to limit strategic offensive weapons which will remain in force for 10 years--until the end of 1985.

Furthermore, it was planned to hold not later than 1980-1981 further talks on the question of new limitations and the possible cutting back of strategic arms in the period after 1985. There is no doubt that mankind will now be more hopeful and less apprehensive about its future, thanks to the results of the meeting.

One is reminded of the impromptu press conference given by L. I. Brezhnev to Soviet and American journalists at the airport while awaiting the arrival of President Ford's aircraft.

"Do you think it is important that state leaders meet personally and get to know one another personally?" they asked Leonid Ilich.

"Indeed, it is very important. I attach great significance to this," he replied.

The talks in the Vladivostok region have again convincingly demonstrated the effectiveness of the mechanism of summit level meetings to insure the constantly progressive development of Soviet-American relations and to make this process irreversible. "We must work and spare no efforts for the sake of this aim," L. I. Brezhnev said. Sparing no efforts, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary has worked here and directed all his tireless energy, state wisdom and farsightedness toward implementing one of the most important propositions of the peace program relating to the range of questions of Soviet-American relations, on the state of which the climate of peace on earth largely depends. How symbolic it was that the day the working meeting in the Vladivostok region ended was exceptionally sunny with a bright sky above!

IZVESTIYA Correspondent Kondrashov

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 74 Morning Edition p 2 L

[IZVESTIYA correspondent S. Kondrashov dispatch: "First Comments"]

[Text] Washington, 25 November--For many Americans, Sunday, 24 November, began on Saturday; they were following L. I. Brezhnev's and G. Ford's talks in Vladivostok, and clocks in Washington, for example, "lag" almost two-thirds of an entire day "behind" clocks in the Far East. Sunday lasted a long time, especially for President Ford: On Sunday evening his aircraft left the airport near Vladivostok and, having flown across the Pacific and the entire continent of North America, landed in Washington on the same Sunday evening. But that is not the main point. The long Sunday brought much satisfaction. The Americans have seen that once again the practice of Soviet-U.S. summits, which has become a norm, has worked successfully, and the new contact has yielded a positive result, moreover in a most important and most complex sphere, in the search for an agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation.

"It was a very productive meeting," Tom Brokaw, a reporter of NBC Television, said, addressing American television viewers as he stood against the background of the snow-covered Far East plains. Similar commentaries are coming from the colleagues of the television and newspaper correspondents who accompanied the U.S. President, Secretary of State Kissinger and President Ford himself, who, having returned to Washington, delivered a brief statement at the airfield expressing satisfaction with his visit, are also giving the same assessment.

It is no secret that on the eve of the meeting the forecasts appearing in the U.S. press were different, just as it is no secret that the policy of international detente has stubborn opponents here. For them publically proclaimed pessimism has become a practical implement for undermining detente, while for certain journalists skepticism has become a kind of fashion. Many of those who welcomed the meeting did not expect any great results from it, considering it purely a meeting of "familiarization"--taking into consideration the replacement of the U.S. President that has taken place since the third Soviet-U.S. summit.

Surprises awaited those who shared such sentiments. Oswald Johnston, a Washington STAR NEWS correspondent, writes: "The familiarization meeting was quickly transformed into a searching and detailed discussion of the question of strategic arms limitation." In reports from Vladivostok U.S. journalists stressed that L. I. Brezhnev and G. Ford quickly established an unconstrained rapport and "plunged into intensive working talks" and that, valuing their time, the meeting's participants reduced protocol to the minimum and imparted to the meeting a most businesslike nature.

Reassuring progress--that is how Washington POST correspondent Carroll Kilpatrick assesses the result. John Herbers from the New York TIMES writes that "the sides achieved progress in the direction of securing an exhaustive 10 year agreement on the limitation of offensive nuclear weapons." This thought was stressed by President Ford, too, in his statment on his return to Washington. He said: "An agreement which will serve the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union is now near."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Report

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Nov 74 p 3 L

[Report by G. Sorokin and V. Soldatov: "In Mankind's Interests"]

[Excerpts] Vladivostok, 24 November--On the eve of the summit meeting in the Vladivostok area it was only possible to assume that it would have a full agenda. But it became clear right at the very beginning that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gerald Ford, president of the United States, intended to discuss comprehensively not only questions of Soviet-American relations but also other problems, including international ones.

As usually happens on these occasions, the reporters accredited to the press center here situated in the "Primorye" Sanatorium also exchanged opinions on all these questions. Many journalists, including approximately 70 Americans representing newspapers and journals, radio and television companies, and U.S. information agencies had gathered here to cover the meeting.

Many U.S. Soviet journalists were not meeting our colleagues from beyond the ocean for the first time. Many discussions, and to speak frankly, arguments occurred between the correspondents who were awaiting news during the previous contacts in Moscow and Washington between state figures.

Three years ago, when the foundations of Soviet-American cooperation were being laid, one would meet among our colleagues many people who pessimistically assessed the prospects for a relaxation of international tension and the possibility of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States. We heard similar opinions voiced later, as well. Now, when the foundation of good-neighborly relations has already been laid, and mutually-advantageous relations between two most important countries in the world are developing, the skeptics have noticeably decreased.

The present meeting between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and President G. Ford is a continuation of the series of Soviet-American contacts, in the course of which fundamental problems of mutual interest have been considered. One of the central problems here is the further limitation of strategic arms. It is well known that an important step forward has already been made in this sphere. At the last summit meeting further means of controlling the thermonuclear weapons race were examined.

At the press conference for journalists the representatives of both sides stated that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and President G. Ford had paid exceptionally great attention to this problem. On the first day the question of strategic arms limitation was discussed until midnight. From the morning of the next day the conversation was once again about strategic armaments, their level and fundamental steps for their limitation. With the working meeting's tight schedule, and shortage of time, this is a testimony to the wish to persistently go further into the solution of this question in which not only the Soviet and American peoples but also our whole planet are interested.

There was a great deal of talk about this problem at the press center. The representatives of the sides asked more questions connected with it at the press conference. This is understandable. For the further limitation of the strategic armaments level is an exceptionally delicate sphere, if we may so express ourselves, since it is a matter involving the security of the Soviet Union and the United States.

One of the fundamental results of the meeting in Vladivostok has been the achievement of agreement on the main issues involving the new long term strategic arms limitation agreement, which is to replace the temporary agreement now in operation. Great progress has been achieved in determining the key points of the new agreement; primarily on the number of carrier rockets which both sides can possess. Unquestionably experts will still have to elaborate the details: the questions of inspection, control, and so forth. But the main task has been achieved. A substantial step forward has been made in the limitation of the arms race, and in the prevention of a military confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Our countries have many long range spheres of cooperation. These were discussed, among other things, at the symposium held in the press center and organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Center.

On the last day of the talks the sides examined international questions, including the situation in the Near East, for which paths to political settlement must be found. These talks proceeded in a spirit of frankness and good will and concerned problems in whose discussions both sides are participating: the Geneva conference in which the USSR and the United States, together with the interested parties, are participating is designed to be the machinery for this settlement.

The many hours of talks between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and President G. Ford made it possible to work out a coordinated line on the most important questions of our times and to sign important documents. Cooperation has moved into the sphere of everyday political life, but this everyday life is saturated with a great deal of content. One must not stand with a stopwatch, as some people assume, and wait for the sides to come down the finishing line. The peoples of the world know that the result of Soviet-American cooperation--including the present meeting in the Vladivostok area--means a strengthening of international security. The two sides intention of developing Soviet-American cooperation in all areas while maintaining speed was also stressed. This is a great achievement which serves mankind's interests.

Aleksandr Zholkver 26 November

Moscow in German to Germany 1803 GMT 26 Nov 74 G

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the joint Soviet-American statement on the strategic offensive arms limitation has triggered vivid interest. The London TIMES, which can hardly be described as being specially impulsive, has termed it a turning point in postwar history. That is probably true, for everybody knows about the huge destructive power of modern, strategic arms. A missile and nuclear war would have the most devastating consequences for all peoples and all of mankind. It is for this very reason that the news about the agreement between the USSR and the United States on further negotiations on strategic offensive arms limitation was received with great satisfaction as an important contribution to the elimination of the danger of a missile and nuclear war.

But at the same time I cannot agree with the London DAILY MAIL which termed this agreement sensational. It is by no means any of the sensations published in the columns of the DAILY MAIL. The [word indistinct] on the drawing up of a new Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic arms is determined by the overall development of the international situation. The times are past when in Western capitals hopes were cherished for creating a power situation where imperialist circles would try to roll back communism. The power ratio in the world has by no means changed in favor of those advocating a policy of strength. This has long ceased to be sensational. On the other hand, the aspirations for [words indistinct] and a subsequent arms reduction are not sensational at all. The basic political course of the (?future) is one where there will be no arms-producing companies making big profits on arms production.

The concrete tasks regarding (?curbing) the arms race under present circumstances are defined in the well known peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress, and Soviet policies are guided and [word indistinct] by this important document. The Soviet people would therefore appreciate it if leading persons in the United States would show their readiness--as President Gerald Ford did in Vladivostok--to (?accept) responsibility for mankind and take measures to prevent the outbreak of a new war.

I think it is superfluous to prove that progress in relations between two big powers like the USSR and the United States plays an important role in the prevention of a devastating missile and nuclear war. At the Vladivostok meeting improvement in Soviet American relations was [words indistinct] and developed.

I agree with the commentator of NEUE RHEINZEITUNG, who stressed that the agreement reached in Vladivostok is aimed at a peaceful coexistence course and continued detente policy, and this is as important as strategic arms limitation. But I would add that what is at stake now is the insuring of a continuous forward development of this process, guaranteeing that it will be irreversible.

The negotiators in Vladivostok expressed hope that other states, too, would make their contribution. Consequently, this also involves a general limitation in other states. As for the Soviet Union, it is determined--as Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech in Ulaanbaatar--to [words indistinct] in order to see to it that the development of Soviet-American relations, with ever growing effectiveness, serve the historic task of saving mankind from the danger of a new world war and of preserving general peace.

Aleksandr Zholkver 29 November

Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 29 Nov 74 L

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party, the Presidium of the country's Supreme Soviet or parliament and the government have fully and wholly endorsed the political results of the meeting between the party general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev, and U.S. President Gerald Ford. Our observer, Aleksandr Zholkver, makes the following comment:

This is what he writes: The agreement reached at the Soviet-American summit near Vladivostok is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. What is particularly important is the joint Soviet-American statement about the intention to conclude a new accord on limiting strategic offensive arms. Both sides agreed to complete preparations for such an agreement in the near future, and sign it next year. It is going to be a long-term agreement up to the end of 1985.

The importance of the projected agreement can hardly be overestimated. The weapons now customarily described as strategic have tremendous destructive power. If they are used, in other words if a nuclear missile war flares up, it will have disastrous consequences for all nations, for all of mankind; and if agreement is reached to further limit and later to reduce these weapons of mass destruction, it will surely help remove the danger of such a war.

When the political bureau of the Soviet Communist Party, the Presidium of the country's Supreme Soviet and the government were reviewing the results of the meeting near Vladivostok, they noted progress in the key area of Soviet-American relations. This is the creation of guarantees against the flare-up of a nuclear conflict and war in general. During the Soviet-American summit, General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and President Gerald Ford expressed a desire to insure steady progress in Soviet-American relations and make it irreversible. The documents adopted at the Vladivostok meeting lay a good basis for future steps in this direction.

As the leading bodies of the Soviet Communist Party and state point out, these developments reaffirm that regular Soviet-American summits are of great practical importance. It is apparent that such meetings not only promote bilateral Soviet-American relations, they also serve the interests of universal peace. This time too the joint Soviet-American communique expressed readiness to help resolve the most outstanding political problems for the benefit of peace and security. What is meant is the efforts to remove existing sources of tension, to conclude the European conference successfully in the near future, to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, to reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe and support the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus. What is also very important is to insure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The leading bodies of the Soviet Communist Party and state point out in their document that the two countries have reaffirmed their intention to do all they can to help resolve the key issues of the Middle East settlement. The Soviet Union considers this fact to be very important.

As the Soviet-American communique notes, such a settlement should be reached on the basis of the well-known security council resolution. It should also take into account the legitimate interests of all peoples in the Middle East, including the Palestinians, and respect for the right of all states in the area to independent existence.

The Vladivostok summit also emphasized the need to resume the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East at the earliest possible date.

There is every reason to say, writes our observer, Aleksandr Zholkver, in conclusion, that the new Soviet-American summit has made a constructive contribution to strengthening of universal peace. It also gave fresh impetus to deepening the international relaxation and expanding mutually beneficial cooperation among countries with different social systems.

WORLD REACTION REPORTED:

25 November PRAVDA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 74 p 3 L

[TASS roundup: "In the Interests of Strengthening Peace"]

[Text] November 24--The entire world press and broad international public have welcomed with tremendous satisfaction the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit which took place from 23 through 24 November in the vicinity of Vladivostok. Reports on the completion of the negotiations between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford, and on the signing of the final documents, occupy a leading place in radio and television broadcasts and are being published in the most prominent positions in the newspapers.

Prominent foreign policy representatives, business leaders and press organs are noting that the results of these negotiations have convincingly confirmed the practical value of Soviet-U.S. summits and their exceptionally important role in the formation of new relations between the USSR and the United States in the interests of strengthening peace.

In reports from Vladivostok the U.S. press notes unanimously that the talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford took place in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere amidst conditions of frankness and mutual understanding. This atmosphere, a UPI report in particular points out, undoubtedly contributed to the constructive discussion of complex bilateral and international problems, primarily the question of strategic offensive arms limitations.

The negotiations between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford were fruitful, the Washington POST writes, emphasizing that the leaders of the two countries expressed their adherence to the cause of the relaxation of international tension and confirmed their determination to continue developing their relations in the direction determined by fundamental joint decisions and by the basic treaties and agreements concluded between the two states in recent years.

Referring to the joint Soviet-U.S. declaration, all U.S. news agencies observe that L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford discussed in detail the question of the further limitation of strategic offensive arms and stressed that a long term agreement on this issue would be a considerable contribution to the cause of improving relations between the USSR and the United States and to the cause of reducing the threat of war and strengthening international peace.

Commenting on the joint Soviet-U.S. communique, R. Morford, director of the National Council for Soviet-U.S. Friendship, expressed confidence that the Vladivostok meeting would lead to the further improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations in many spheres.

"Nothing can contribute to a greater extent to peace than the achievement of fuller mutual understanding and cooperation between our great powers," he declared in an interview with a TASS correspondent. R. Morford highly assessed the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which, he emphasized, "constantly comes forward with new initiatives in the struggle to reduce international tension and for stable peace."

"The Soviet Union's peace offensive continues," "new contribution to improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations"--reports on the talks between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford are published under such headlines in the Bulgarian newspapers. The Bulgarian people, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, welcome the results of the meeting between the leaders of the two countries, which has been a new stride forward along the road to preserving and strengthening peace. Such a course, the newspaper stresses, accords with the vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and the United States and of all the other peoples.

The political climate in the world is improving thanks primarily to the Soviet Union's consistent implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress and to the personal contribution of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the Polish ZYCIE WARSZAWY emphasizes. The newspaper notes that as a result of the exchange of opinions on the essence of the content of a new long term agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford came to the conclusion that favorable prospects exist for completing the drawing up of this agreement in 1975.

The working meeting of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford was devoted to topical questions directly affecting the interests of all peoples and, above all, to measures for eliminating the threat of war and for halting the arms race, writes the Hungarian NEPSZABADSAG; expressing confidence that this meeting would contribute both to cooperation between the two countries and to the cause of peaceful coexistence as a whole.

The talks of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with U.S. President G. Ford are proof that both sides consider the relaxation of tension not as a one-time-only act but as a prolonged process requiring tireless mutual efforts, the clarification of disputed issues, and the expansion of the sphere of mutual understanding, a commentary in the Czechoslovak MLADA FRONTA states. This is why Vladivostok has gone down in history as a city where the world has drawn yet another step closer to the objectives for which the Soviet state has been struggling since the first days of its existence. These objectives are peace, stable security, and cooperation of the peoples.

The Soviet Union and the United States confirm their determination to do everything necessary to impart an irreversible nature to the process of the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of strengthening international peace, the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME writes.

Noting the great significance of the improvement in relations between the USSR and the United States for guaranteeing peace throughout the world, the West Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT writes that in the past Soviet-U.S. summit meetings have contributed to the solution of important international problems, and so the entire peace-loving public now links hopes for the further progress of international detente, above all for the further limitation of strategic arms, with the results of the talks near Vladivostok.

The meeting of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with U.S. President G. Ford is undoubtedly a substantial contribution to the policy of the relaxation of tension, Assane Seck, the Senegalese foreign minister, has declared. The minister emphasized that the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States will contribute in its turn to strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

In the opinion of the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, the significance of the present Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is primarily that L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford have reaffirmed their course toward easing tension and toward insuring that the most important international problems are solved with account being taken of the interests of all countries.

In a commentary in the Lebanese newspaper L'ORIENT-LE JOUR it is noted especially that, when exchanging opinions on problems of the Near East both sides expressed their concern over the dangerous situation in this region and confirmed their intention to make every effort to promote the solution of the key issues of a just and stable peace in this region on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions and taking into account the legitimate interests of all peoples of this region, including the Palestinian people.

In the talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford, the Soviet Union's principled and consistent policy aimed at strengthening peace and implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems was reflected once again, Cruz Villegas, chairman of the United Center of Venezuelan Working People, declared in Caracas. There is no doubt that this policy accords with the interests of all forces struggling for social progress, sovereignty and national liberation, C. Villegas observed, stressing that the Venezuelan working people warmly welcome the noble activity of the leaders of the great Soviet state and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, and wish them great successes.

26 November PRAVDA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 74 p 5 L

[TASS--attributed report: "In the Interests of the Peoples"]

[Text] TASS, 25 November--The results of the working meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford in the Vladivostok region are at the center of attention of the foreign press. The newspapers are giving prominence to the joint Soviet-U.S. communique and the joint statement, the texts of the speeches exchanged by L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford during the dinner, and photographs recording various moments of the meeting. The reports of correspondents from Vladivostok, Moscow, Washington and the capitals of other countries and the newspaper commentaries stress the fruitful nature of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the important international significance of the positive results achieved during the meeting.

Bulgarian newspapers today have written about "the important contribution to the development of bilateral relations" and "a dialog in the interests of all peoples." The weekly POGLED notes that each summit meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States not only promotes the strengthening of relations between them but also helps to ease tension in the world and improve the political climate.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's meeting with the U.S. President, Poland's TRIBUNA LUDU writes, has made a substantial contribution to the cause of the further improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations. It will exert a great positive influence on accelerating detente and strengthening general peace.

The process of reorganizing Soviet-U.S. relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding, as the meeting of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with U.S. President G. Ford has convincingly shown, continues to produce new constructive results, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee organ RUDE PRAVO writes. The dialog in Vladivostok, the newspaper points out, is new evidence that, despite the difference in social system, ideology and class understanding of foreign policy, it is possible to work out realistic positions on many urgent current problems and to insure that the trend toward relaxation of international tension, which accords with the interests of all countries and peoples, acquires an irreversible nature.

"The USSR and the United States confirm their course toward relaxation of tension. Useful work has been done in the interests of general peace. The meeting in the Vladivostok region was fruitful," the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses. The summit level exchange of opinions, the newspaper writes, has shown that there are favorable prospects for a new Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Cuba's JUVENTUD REBELDE stresses that the two countries' leaders declared their resolve to do everything possible to insure that the process of the favorable development of Soviet-U.S. relations becomes irreversible in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the United States and of strengthening peace throughout the world.

"L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford achieved agreement regarding the limitation of strategic offensive arms," Portugal's DIARIO DE NOTICIAS points out. "The agreement achieved by them in Vladivostok is of indisputable significance and attests to both statesmen's firm intention to promote the further easing of international tension."

Swedish newspapers also stress the success of the Soviet-U.S. meeting and the significance of the results achieved at it. "The statement on the question of strategic arms limitation and the whole atmosphere in Vladivostok show that the first summit meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford has proved to be very successful," SVENSKA DAGBLADET writes. In a period when the threat of war again hangs over the Near East, the newspaper stresses, the Soviet-U.S. communique should be regarded as a reassuring confirmation of the great powers' intention to do everything possible to prevent new bloodshed.

Britain's DAILY MAIL calls the accord achieved at the talks "sensational" and stresses that "the world can expect a better future."

Agreements of enormous importance have been reached between the USSR and the United States, France's L'HUMANITE writes. They "represent a vitally important measure for the whole world and particularly for the European continent since they promote the further lowering of the danger of a thermonuclear conflict."

"The Vladivostok meeting," Japan's YOMIURI notes, "has again confirmed both sides' resolve and ardent desire to continue the course toward easing tension in relations between them and has marked a further step along this course. A stable foundation--the epoch-making agreement of further talks regarding the reduction of strategic arms--has been laid under U.S.-Soviet relations as a result of the talks which have been held."

27 November PRAVDA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 74 p 4 L

[TASS roundup of world reaction and TASS correspondent dispatch on Vladivostok summit: "For the Sake of Universal Peace"]

[Text] TASS--The results of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford and the documents signed during the summit have elicited the broadest and most favorable reactions throughout virtually the whole world. These reactions bear witness to how great, powerful and universal is the support for the struggle for lasting peace and the consolidation of international cooperation unwaveringly waged by our party and state.

Peaceful coexistence, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, is the general line of the CPSU and Soviet Government policy. It constitutes the only realistic possibility for averting a third world war and preventing tremendous expenditures on new armaments. The summit meeting at Vladivostok has confirmed once again the correctness of the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems.

The participants in the Soviet-U.S. summit talks, the newspaper continues, discussed a broad range of international problems of tremendous importance. The meeting in the Vladivostok area was fruitful and successful. Its participants did not disregard the difficulties that exist and expressed their desire to make use of every opportunity both for achieving further progress in the field of political relations between the two states and for developing economic relations between the USSR and the United States.

The results of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford are in keeping with the objective of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community--to supplement political detente with military detente, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes. The meeting in the Vladivostok region confirmed that the trend toward detente is the main trend in international development. Here it is essential to particularly stress the outstanding personal role played by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The preservation of peace and the prospects for peaceful cooperation between East and West depend to a considerable extent on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. The results of the meetings in Vladivostok convincingly testify that the USSR and the United States have resolved to continue to develop relations in the direction adopted by both states in recent years. The results of this meeting open up further prospects for the irreversibility of the detente process. The fate of the whole of mankind depends on this.

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO notes that attention in the documents formulated during the meeting in the Vladivostok region is attracted by the aspiration expressed by both sides to contribute to the success of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe and to its successful completion at the highest level in the very near future.

The historic meeting in the Vladivostok region, the U.S. Paper Baltimore SUN writes, is the most encouraging display of common sense that the world has seen in recent years. Noting that an important positive move was made at the meeting on the question of the limitation of strategic offensive arms, the newspaper writes: "The two great powers proceeded in their actions from the conviction that real security is by no means based on endlessly accumulating the means to destroy not only each other but also most of mankind." According to the Baltimore SUN, L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford displayed "a tremendous sense of responsibility for their countries' economic health." The newspaper writes that is precisely logical security requirements and economic needs that determine both states' confidence that the limitation of the strategic arms race is in keeping with the interests of the USSR and the United States.

The Washington STAR NEWS calls the meeting between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President "a turning point in arms race limitation."

Describing the very great importance of a long term agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, on whose formulation an understanding was reached at the meeting in the Vladivostok region, the New York TIMES writes that in our nuclear age such an agreement would transcend all other international agreements and treaties in terms of significance.

Pointing out that the results of the first meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford are inspiring, the Washington POST editorializes: "In conducting negotiations on strategic arms limitation the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President made a tremendous step toward the achievement of a most important objective-- the conclusion of a long term agreement on this question. The danger of the arms race being stepped up prior to the expiry in 1977 of the interim agreement of 26 May 1972 has thereby been reduced."

"The FRG Government assesses the results of the working meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford as being extremely positive," official FRG Government spokesman K. Belling stated. "They constitute a major step forward and contrast with the skeptical claims made in some circles on the eve of the meeting."

"Milestones of significance for more than just the development of Soviet-U.S. relations were reached in Vladivostok. They are useful for the continuation of the relaxation of tension throughout the world. It is to be hoped that the results of the meeting will have a positive effect on the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and on the progress of the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms reductions in central Europe. The results of the understanding reached between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford could give renewed impetus to the universal relaxation of tension in the world, in which the FRG population is also interested."

It is difficult to exaggerate the progress made at the meeting in the Vladivostok region, Finland's PAIVAN UUTiset writes. In view of the development of modern military hardware, every step along the path of arms race limitation safeguards mankind's existence. The Soviet Union's peaceful policy testifies to the correctness of the Soviet leadership's conclusions in its struggle for world peace.

The talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford are of tremendous significance, the Japanese ASAHI writes. They will undoubtedly give renewed impetus to the further development and expansion of cooperation between the USSR and the United States on the most important issues of this age.

The positive results achieved during the meeting of the leaders of the world's two biggest states, the Pakistan MORNING NEWS points out, reinforces the hope that millions of people will not be dragged into a third world war. The success of the Soviet-U.S. summit dialog has been greeted with great satisfaction by the public in the developing countries and the peoples of all countries.

Indonesian Foreign Minister A. Malik welcomed the progress achieved in the course of the Soviet U.S. summit and expressed the hope that the results of the meeting in the Vladivostok region would contribute to the strengthening of peace and security throughout the world.

The results of the talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President G. Ford and the accord reached in the further limitation of strategic offensive arms have been greeted with approval by leading U.S. politicians.

I am pleased that the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President G. Ford in Vladivostok was so fruitful, M. Mansfield, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, stated. I hope the agreements reached during these talks will be successfully implemented and that further agreements will be reached between our countries making it possible to further reduce the arms burden and lessen the threat of a thermonuclear conflict.

Another area where cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union is vitally important at this time, the senator continued, is the Near East problem.

M. Mansfield stressed that as leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate he intends to give the President all possible support in successfully implementing the U.S. foreign policy course that has been mapped out.

I consider, the senator stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent, that the policy of improving relations with the Soviet Union begun 3 years ago is being successfully implemented with the support of both leading parties and of Congress. The U.S. President's visit to the Soviet Union confirms the continuity of this course, which will be further developed during the next summit meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders next year.

The significance of meetings between U.S. and Soviet leaders is exceptionally great, J. Sparkman, chairman of the U.S. parliamentary group, stated. On his return to Washington the President expressed full satisfaction with the results of the Vladivostok talks, and this cannot fail to engender optimism.

The senator stressed that the improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is making a tremendous contribution to relaxing international tension.

J. Sparkman pointed out that the U.S. people support this policy. It seems to me, he stressed, that all Americans hold the view that we will be taking an enormous step forward if we strengthen the good relations between our countries even further.

J. Sparkman noted that the U.S. Government's efforts aimed at improving relations and broadening mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR enjoy the necessary support of both leading parties and of the U.S. Congress.

Cooperation between our countries, the senator stated, is in keeping with the interests of the USSR and the United States, and I hope we will be able to formulate further agreements, including in the field of the reduction of various kinds of armaments.

27 November IZVESTIYA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 74 Morning Edition p 4 L

[IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kobyshev dispatch: "The Americans Approve"]

[Text] New York--The first reaction of the ordinary American to the results of the Vladivostok meeting of L.I. Brezhnev and G. Ford can be expressed approximately as follows: Satisfaction with the positive results and at the same time amazement at the significance of what has been achieved. Amazement because many newspaper and television oracles here tried persistently and very assuredly to convince their fellow citizens on the eve of the Vladivostok meeting that, for all its importance, there were no grounds for expecting specific results, saying it would most likely be purely a meeting for "familiarization."

U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger defined the outcome of the 2-day meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the United States as a "turning point" along the road toward halting the arms race. White House Press Secretary R. Nessen called the accord "one of the most significant since the end of World War II" and expressed the hope that next year during L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the United States it would be crowned with the signing of a new document on strategic offensive arms limitation.

President G. Ford spoke yesterday about the outstanding significance of the meeting. Today the President has a meeting with leaders of the Democratic and Republican factions of Congress. He intends to inform them about the results of the talks with L.I. Brezhnev. "President Ford's and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's agreement concerning a very important agreement on strategic arms control surpassed all expectations," the New York Times writes, "The meeting has insured continuity in U.S.-Soviet relations," the New York Post observes, "Everyone must be grateful to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Ford for the fact that they have overcome the impasse which was retarding an agreement on the second phase of strategic arms limitation," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR declares. The New York DAILY News calls the agreement reached in Vladivostok "historic."

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